during the war.

MISSOURI SECESSIONISTS AT WORK.

IMPORTANT MEASURES TO CHECK THEM.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS. The Home Guard Forced into the Army.

Immense Force Near Richmond. Capture of a Privateer Schooner.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. SECESSION IN MISSOURI.

Private advices from St. Louis, received by Government this morning, state that the Union men in that State are in great danger of being overcome by the Secessionists unless Federal troops are stationed there in considerable numbers. So important did this seem to prominent men of Missouri, that, in most strenuous terms, they urged instant action on the part of the authorities, and the matter has been under advisement by Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron this afternoon, who will probably make such a decisive demonstration in support of the Union movement in Missouri, as will effectually settle the question speedily.

ADVICES FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Federal scouts have reached this point to-day bringing late advices from New-Orleans. They fully confirm the statement made to me last week by Capt. Oakes, and have brought unmistakable evidence that movements of more than suspected importance are on foot in that city. Business is almost entirely suspended. The Home Guard, which, like those of Northern cities, was intended for defensive operations only, has been mustered into the service of the State, with directions speedily to prepare for transportation northward. Merchants of New-Orleans have been liberal with tenders of aid, though they are esteemed backward in offers for the benefit of the Confederacy. A Union sentiment lingers in the breast of a few, but they dare not express it. or even suggest an argument on that point. In fact, more than one-third of the Home Guard are men who would not enter the army of the Confederacy; but were, of course, willing to agree to fight for the defense of the city. And now that they are called upon to act on the offensive, they are compelled by the force of publie sentiment to accede, or suffer consequences. Several vessels have recently left New-Orleans for Havana their families, who felt it would unsafe for them at the North, and did not dare attempt the Summer in that climate. There is little doubt that European-bound vessels could find ample employment in the transportation of families, to whose leaving the authorities offer no obstruction.

A serious difficulty had occurred near Baton Rouge, where a minister, having expressed some ambiguously Union desires in a prayer, was compelled to vacate the pulpit and stand trial before a Vigilance Committee composed of tough customers, who decided that he must publicly apologize for the offense or be dealt with summarily. He was not inclined to obey, and only at the intercession of his wife was allowed twenty-four hours to settle his business and leave the place.

It was supposed that at the furthest, 4,000 troops had been raised in and near New-Orleans, all of whom had moved toward the rendezvous at Richmond. The Mayor had issued a proclamation calling for a second Home Guard, into whose ranks men seemed loth, and for obvious reasons, to enlist.

LARGE FORCES NEAR RICHMOND.

The War Department has learned, from what it considers a trustworthy source, that not far from 50,000 men are within two days' march of Richmond. They know positively that Gen. Beauregard has been at that place within ten days, from which he returned to Montgomery in great haste. It is the impression here that we have been misled concerning Southern movements and Southern success in raising troops; so much so that, within a few hours, the policy concerning the concentration at this point of troops has been the theme of an animated discussion at a Cabinet meeting. It was deemed best to continue the rapid importation of forces to a very large extent, and Gen. Scott has this afternoon given orders to that effect.

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA. Two gentlemen recently connected with the United States Coast Survey have returned to this city, and report the condition of affairs in portions of North Carolina and Virginia. They sold their schooner, but the stores and instruments, worth thousands of dollars, were seized by the Secessionists at Roanoke Island. They say that the Union sentiment is stifled in and about Edenton and Elizabeth City by the same system of terrorism which has been exercised in other portions of the South. A fortification was commenced at Hatteras Inlet, and troops were there from Currituck. At Norfolk there were about 4,000 troops, including two companies of Georgians. The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions, including Crancy Island, erecting batteries, and impressing persons to labor. They were trying to fit out a fleet, without success. A party of dragoons were stationed at Cape Henry light-house. All the light-houses were deprived of their contents. Our informants passed through Richmond in the night, and therefore could give no estimate of the number of troops at that place, although they gathered, from conversation with different parties, that there was a large gathering, with daily additions. They think the Union sentiment in North Carolina would be largely in the ascendant if allowed a fair expression

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

It has been decided to appoint the New-Jersey 2d Regiment a guard of honor of the Senate Chamber, into which they will move when the Zouaves retire.

The Fire Brigade are to have a band,

The Rhode Island Regiment received orders this morning to encamp at Kendall's Grove, a quarter of a mile north of the city, where they will erect huts, throw up embankments, and prepare for contingencies.

The Maine Artillery Company spent several hours in target practice this morning.

As I notified you on Sunday, President Lincoln this morning signed a paper appointing

George B. Lincoln Postmaster for Brooklyn. Col. Sloo was made Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, Ill.

Col. Mansfield, late Commandant at West Point, and recently of this District, has been made Brigadier-General.

A FLAG FOR THE WHITE HOUSE. There has not heretofore been displayed from the White House the National Standard, This the President proposes to do some day this

MRS. LINCOLN AND THE SOLDIERS. Mrs. Lincoln's first reception in honor of the officers and soldiers on duty at the capital of the Nation will be held on Thursday evening. Invitations have been extended, and great delight is occassioned thereby; heretofore the pressure upon the mind and physique of the President and family has been so constant that no time could be found for such demonstrations of regard to the patriotic defenders of the capital; but now that breathing spell occurs, Mrs. Lincoln has availed herself of the opportunity to testify the esteem in which both the President and herself hold those for whose benefit the reception is to be

THE MINNESOTA TROOPS.

The friends of ex-Governor Gorman of Minnesota are urging him for a Brigadier-Generalship. He has raised a regiment in his own State, and will remain in command of it.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS. General Wilson has received a letter from Governor Andrew, stating that complete outfits for the Massachusetts men are on their way

here. They are greatly needed. AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The news from Alexandria is not particularly interesting. No United States troops have yet taken possession, while the rebel forces, which so suddenly decamped on Monday, have returned. In fact, although all the Departments are very busy with preparations for action, there is as vet no movement of special interest to be chroni-

FLOATING BATTERIES FOR THE MISSISSIPPL Government is considering the policy of contructing floating batteries for use on the Mississippi River. There is no doubt that five will, in a short time, be contracted for.

A TRAITOR IN WASHINGTON.

The Hon. Thomas J. Clemson, son-in-law of John C. Calhoun, in conversation to-day with a prominent gentleman of this city, stated that the Secessionists are certainly in the right and will certainly prevail. He does not besitate to avow his sympathy with that party, and his desire for their success on principle.

PROMOTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON. Major Anderson received his appointment as

Colonel this afternoon.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

In the ranks of the Rhode Island Regiment is a private worth \$500,000. This morning I saw him mopping the floor of the barracks. His appetite is good.

LOUISIANA. Mr. Bouligny of Louisiana is here. He thinks a majority of the people in that State are Union men, though their sentiments are reserved and ungetatable. He will take his family home im-

mediately.

RESPECT FOR THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OP STATE.

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward rode up the avenue in an open barouche this afternoon, and were everywhere greeted with manifestations of respect and regard. Shortly after they passed, the Massachusetts 8th Regiment followed in double quick step, greatly to the annoyance of sundry drivers, though to the delight of the spectators.

THE MILITARY PARADES, &C.

All the regiments have paraded to day, and attracted large crowds at the drill hour. The camp of the 7th Regiment continues to be the point of attraction. The marine band played in the Presidential grounds this afternoon, at which me hundreds visited the place.

THE DISORDERLY ZOUAVES.

consideration of the terrible effect that public disgrace would be likely to have upon the men upon their return to New-York, Col. Ells worth decided late last night that he would simply expel the disorderlies from the regiment, and deliver them to the civil authorities, which was done to-day. Of the six who declined to swear in for the war, four were ill, and the others are willing ing to serve three months.

TRAVEL BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PERRY

VILLE.

The stoppage of the general travel between Philadelphia and Perryville, ordered a day or two since by Gen. Patterson, continued only for some 24 hours, and was occasioned wholly by the fact that Government required for the time being the use of all rolling stock at command The entire route is now again open to general travel. Passengers who left New-York at 7 o'clock a. m. this morning, reached Washington at 10 o'clock p. m. to-night, the increased expense of the trip bring but \$1 50 above the old charge of \$7 50. Two entirely comfortable and commodious river steamers ply between Annapolis and Perryville; and, altogether, though the time required between New-York and Washington is some four hours longer than heretofore, the route is a very pleasant one.

CAPTURE OF A PRIVATEER.

The Star savs: The Star says:

"We have information by telegraph that the Harriet Lane reached Annapolis this morning, bringing up a privateer schooner, captured last evening, just outside of the Virginia Capes. When chased, the crew side of the virginis capes. When chased, the crew of the schooner, with but two exceptions, abandoned her in their boats. Sue had been disguised by the ob-literation of her name from her stern, and by being painted yellow."

TARGET PRACTICE.

The acting and general orders of the commands of the various regiments have set apart certain hours for daily target practice. This pleases the men greatly, and will doubtless be of great benefit to the service.

Intense excitement pervades the city in consegence of an unnecessary display of power by a policeman. A member of the Metropolitan Guard was coming up the avenue in company with two women, when a policeman attempted to arrest him for being out after hours. The Guard ran, the policeman chased him, and finding it impossible to overtake him, shot at him. The shot took effect in the temple, and will probably result in his speedy death. An excited crowd endeavored to catch and lynch the policeman, but was frustrated by his sudden disappearance.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. Fifteen hundred additional troops arrived from Phil-delphia this evening. They include the 1st Regiment

Batte. v. with their armament and one hundred and fifty horses. The whole force is in the most complete atute of efficiency.

Pennsylvania Artillery, Col, Patterson, and Sherman's From present appearances there will be in raising all the men called for, for three grant during the way.

Seven targe American flags are now flying at Havre de Grace.

An immense quantity of provisions and stores was sent hence to Washington to-day. Trains and boats, between Philadelphia and Washington, by way of Annapolis, now run regularly.

> AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK. FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

The Union meeting yesterday, at Court-House square, was large and enthusiastic. Reverdy Johnson and others made patriotic speeches.

Last night the Court-House was destroyed by fire, supposed by a political incendiary. Other buildings are threatened.

The Legislature last night in caucus decided almost

manimously against a Convention.

The military repeal bill, and the disunion dodge, is killed. Nothing can now possibly put the State in hostility to the Union.

A bill to send Peace Commissioners to Washington and Montgomery, and to the several States, is before the Senate, but will not pass.

CAPTURE OF A LIGHT-BOAT FROM THE REBELS.

ANNAPOLIS, Wodnesday, May 8, 1861. The Twentieth New-York State Regiment arrived here from Perryville this morning. They will proceed shortly to Washington.

Capt. Schuyler Hamilton, from the Relay House, reports the entire line to that point as being in quiet possession of our troops.

Gen. Butler is expected to arrive here to-day. Lient, Crosby, U. S. N., has arrived in port, with the light-boat which was stationed at Windmill Point, and which had been removed by the Secessionists. He had his convoy in tow, the latter having exploded her boiler at the mouth of the Patuxent River, severely scalding one man; her crew was transferred to the Thomas Sparks. Lieut. Crosby had been in search of the light-boat, and found her twelve miles up the Great Wycomico River.

On the appearance of Lieut. C., her crew left and made good their escape, leaving a warm breakfast un-

The log of the light-boat shows that she was taken possession of a month ago by three armed schooners. Licut. Crosby reports seeing some two hundred cavalry on shore, and appearances indicated that the

country was arming.

The importance of Annapolis as a military depot is daily becoming more apparent. Immense quantities of stores are being received and distributed. Quartermaster Turnley, and Capt. Myers, of New-York, his assistant, are bringing order out of chaos.

Col. Smith of the 13th (Brooklyn) Regiment, will have the command at Annapolis.

UNION DEMONSTRATION.

FREDERICK, Mr., Tuesday, May 7.—8:20 p. m., Via CHARDERISDORD, May 2.

The presentation of a United States flag to the Home Guard by the Hon, Reverdy Johnson, in behalf of the ladies of Frederick, was made the occasion of a grand demonstration. A large concourse of citizens assem-bled from the adjoining counties. The address of Mr. Johnson was a powerful argument in favor of the Government. Resolutions denouncing the course of the South in strong terms were adopted. Several Secessionists were arrested for an attem

incite a riot by cheering Jeff. Davis and the Southern

The Legislature refused unanimously to-night to call a Convention.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. FREDERICE, Md., Wednesday, May 8, 1861—2:30 p. m., }
Via Ghannessenou.

A bill is before the Senate to send Peace Commis-

oners to Washington, Montgomery, Delaware, and Virginia, but it will not pass. A stay law, in regard to executions, has passed both

Houses, and is now a law.

The Legislature will adjourn about Friday, to meet here again on the 10th of July.

The Court-House of this city was destroyed by fire last night-supposed to be the work of an Seccesion is

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. ort of the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relative to the killing of troops at Baltimore, was made this afternoon. It recites the facts, and demands the punishment of all persons taking part in those murders, the release of all citizens of Pennsylvania now unjustly confined in Baltimore, and authorizes the Governor to take such measures as he may deem best to effect these purposes.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. The troops at Camp Dixon, Chambersburg, are in fine health and spirits, and anxious to advance on Harper's Ferry. There is some complaint relative to the quality of the food.

The bridges to Baltimore on the Northern Central Railroad have all been rebuilt

STATE VOLUNTEERS.

ADAMS, N. Y., Wednesday, May 3, 1861. Three companies of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Col. Browne, leave here to-morrow morning for Elmira. The remainder of the regiment is expected to leave in a day or two.

VERMONT TROOPS.

RUTLAND, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. The 1st Regiment from Vermont, leave for New-York to-morrow morning. Their destination is Fort Monroe.

MAINE TROOPS.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. The First Regiment went into camp to-day near the Marine Hospital. The Fifth Regiment will encamp at Island Trotting Park.

FALSE REPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Philadelphia papers this evening, declaring that the volunteers were likely to drive the Legislature out of the Capital, is utterly intrue and pernicious. The House, after an animated debate, appointed a Committee of Three to investigate the subject, and its author will doubtless be expelled, it discovered. It has no connection with the Associated Press report, and emanated from some irresponsible

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE, &c. TRENTON, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. Senate, this morning, the Loan bill was

mended so as to authorize a loan of two million dollars instead of one million, as in the House bill, and in that shape it is believed the House will concur in the The bill authorizing the Governor to mise four regi-

ments for State service, to purchase 10,000 stand of the est muskets or rifles, and as many field pieces, with munitions of war, as he may deem necessary, and to alter the four or five thousand fliat-lock muskets owned by the State, was passed by the House this morning, and was amended in the Senate. Bills authorizing the Newark and Trenton Railway,

the Camden and Bordentown Railway Companies to raise money to support the families of the volunteers have been introduced, and will be passed. The Senate resolutions of thanks to the Governo

and to the President were passed by the House to-day by a unanimous vote.

The people are highly gratified by the commenda-tions which the New-Jersey brigade received from all

We have now here several companies which

quarters.

compare favorably with any to ops in the Union, either

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEW, "ORT.

Newport, Wednesday, May 8, 18, 61.
The steamship Baltic, Capt. Eldridge, from Anna 00-

lis May 7th, 4:40 a. m., has arrived here with the of.

cers and employees of the Naval Academy, its furni-

ture, and 16 passengers. The following are the passengers:

Lieutenant Commanding, C. R. P. Rogera; Surgeon Aulick Palmer, Lieut. Ed. Simpson, Lieut. S. B. Luce, Lieut. W. P. Buckner, Prof. J. C. Collin. Prof. H. H. Lockwood, Prof. J. Winlock, Prof. A. W. Smith, Prof. I. E. Noure, Prof. W. H. Wilcox, Lieut. J. N. Miller, Lieut. E. P. Luci. Prof. A. N. Gir-oult. Prof. E. Roget, Prof. E. Serger, Rev. D. W. Junkins, Prof. L. V. Davidlis, L. G. Sordee, Richard Chase, O. D. Robb, Dr. E. Sparks and To second-class passengers. At 11 a. m., on the 7th, saw ship Cherubim, bound

n. At 12 m., the gunboat Yankee hove to two schooners off the mouth of York River. At Cape Henry, left propeller-transport Kedar for Fort Monroe. Th steamer Quaker City was off the Capes on the part of the blockade. At 4 p. m., saw a large ship bound south; was unable to make out the signals. On the 8th, saw the English ship Violet off Montauk.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. The extra session of the Michigan Legislature met at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message recom-mends that the law of last session providing for the raising of two regiments be amended to authorize four more, with power to raise ten if needed, and to pay the volunteers while in the service of the State, preparatory to being mustered into the service of the United States, the same rate as they are entitled to after being mus tered into that service; also, that all subsequent enlist-ments be for three years, unless sooner discharged.

To meet every exigency he favors a loan of not less than one million of dollars, the bonds to be issued in small amounts, in which case he thinks the whole will be taken by the citizens of this State.

He recommends that the Legislature enact a law an thorizing townships to levy taxes for the support of the families of volunteers.

He says the National Government cannot longer confine itself to the mere defense of the national domain and property, but it must strike at treason wherever it is found. All the delusive pretenses of the rebels about coercion and invasion of the States must be thrown aside, and the full right of the Federal troops to march at pleasure over every inch of the territory of the United States put beyond question.

The State which refuses to aid, or to answer to the lawful call of the President, is as much guilty of reason as one which makes actual war.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL DIX. HRADQUARTERS SZATE OF NEW-YORK, ADST.-GENERAU'S OFFICE, ALBASY, May 3, 1961. General Orders, No. 33.]

Under the provisions of the act of April 16, 1861, and of General Orders No. 13, issued pursuant thereto, John A. Dix of New-York is hereby appointed Major General of the Volunteer force called for from this State in compliance with the requisition of the President of the United States. Gen. Dix is, until further orders, assigned to the command of the Volunteer troops in and about the City of New-York. By order of Commander-in-Chief, J. Meredith Read, jr., Adjutant-General.

Capt. James McQuade of the Utica Citizens' Corps was to-night unanimously elected Colonel of the Oneida Regiment of Volunteers.

> STATE MILITARY MOVEMENTS. ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

The Journal states that General Myers was dispatched by the Military Board on an important mission to Washington, in which it was understood he was entirely successful. It was to have the United States as same the supervision and subsistence of the volunteers at the rendezvous of this State so soon as they are organized into regiments and mustered into the service.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

distant, which was struck with great precision.

the center of the camp, and threw out the stars and

stripes to the breeze with loud cheers and the rolling of

The funeral of private Leonard, of the York Reg-

iment, whose accidental death was noticed yesterday, took place this afternoon. It was attended by a large

body of military, nearly half a mile long. Deceased was buried in the Methodist burying-ground.

Some thirty cars, laden with provisions and grocer-

ies, chiefly consigned to Government agencies, went to

A rigid examination of all westward bound trains i

The City Council of Baltimore this evening made

an appropriation to rebuild the bridge at Canton, on the Philadelphia Railread.

Recruiting for the United States Army is actively

progressing, and the National Hotel, which has been

unoccupied for some time past, has been rented for

quartering the recruits,

Francence, Md., via Baltimore, Wednesday, April 3, 1961.

About 400 Kentuckians of Col. Bantem Duncan's

command are said to have arrived at Harper's Ferry.

A cavalry force of 400 men, from Carlisle Barracks,

encamped last night on Marshe's Creek, near Emmets-

pass near Frederick to night.

Gov. Hicks, in reply to a resolution of inquiry by

and Philadelphia Railroads, says he neither authorized

itude and zeal in arresting one Spencer, who was utter-ing, in the presence of the troops at the Relay House,

the atrocious sentiment that we (meaning himself and

brother rebels) acted rightly toward the Massachu-

setts troop three weeks ago Friday, and saying that the

murderous mob who killed our friends there were right

in action, and that the same men were preparing to give

us a warm reception on our return. For these treason-

able speeches, substantially admitted by him in

and could not participate in such proceedings. Gen. Butler, in a special brigade order to-day, makes

rade to " put the window down.

Washington to-day.

They were without arms.

enting on him, shouted to his con

been appointed Brigadier-General of the State. THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS. THE LATEST DISPATCHES. New-ORLEASS, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

Advices from Montgomery of to-day state that the Postal Department is now ready to take charge of the BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. mails at any moment that Congress directs. The office seal, books, blanks, routes, and clerical force, are com-There has been no material change in the aspect of plete. No detention of the mails is feared in conse affairs at the Relay. This afternoon Gen. Butler tried quence of any policy of the Federal Government. the range of his battery on the Hights, taking for a target an old unoccupied shanty, two-thirds of a mile

In the Southern Congress to-day, Howell Cobb read a dispatch from D. P. Hale, Commissioner from Geor-The Massachusetts regiment are still without tents, gia, announcing that Arkansas had passed unanimously and are sleeping in booths made of fence-rails, boards an unconditional ordinance of Secession.

THE UNION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

pressing unalterable opposition to the Ordinance of

Secession, and favoring a division of the State to vote

Nothing has been heard from the Kanawha region.

A great deal of enthusiasm is manifested here over

the receipt of 2,000 stand of good arms, which reached

KENTUCKY.

Federal Government-whether Kentucky shall declare

her own independence, and, singlehanded, prepare to

maintain it, or make common cause with the Slave-

holding States. He does not propose to discuss the

last Legislature. He compliments the Commercial,

Louisville, and Southern Banks for tendering money to

cure funds for obtaining arms.

The Governor compliments the militia for their as

says they cannot control their lawless citizens, and

WISCONSIN TROOPS.

MILWAUREE, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

the peace, honor, and safety of her citizens.

inted to the Nheeling Convention.

great increase in the Union sentiment.

this city to-day.

more States.

teen counties have thus far appointed delegates.

WHEELING, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

and planks. A laughable incident is told of one who, Mr. Morton of Florida offered a resolution inquiring Navy. Adopted. Mr. Pehilbree of Texas offered a bill providing for The New-York Regiment have their camp now in fine order. This afternoon they raised a tall flagstaff in

the compensation of the disbursing officers of the several executive departments. Mr. Conrad of Louisiana moved its reference to the

Committee on Claims. Adopted. The Congress then went into secret session.

CAPT. MEIGS AND THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. It will be seen from the following memorandum that the President acquits Capt. Meigs of the complaints which followed him from Key West, on his return from reënforcing the forts of the Gulf.

burg, en route to Washington. They are expected to

which followed him from Key West, on his return from reenforcing the forts of the Gull.

Department of State has carefully read the letters of the Hon. William Marvin, Capt. Hunt, and Lieut. Morton, sent, or submitted to him, by Brig. Gen. Totten, and has further required of Capt. Meigs an account of the transaction referred to in these papers.

It appears from the information thus obtained that certain slaveholders at Key West, in the State of Florida, a long time ago hired to the public agents of the Government a number of slaves at very remunerative prices, to be employed as laborers in the fortifications of the United States for a term of years yet unexpired. Of these a certain number, not, it is believed, exceeding twenty, were employed in the fortifications at Tortugas when Col. Brown arrived there, and having need of their help in reefforcing and supplying Fort Pickens, he took them to Pensacola, and employed them there in landing stores from the Atlantic and the Illinois, at Fort Pickens.

It is not complained in the papers before me that the masters are not paid for the labor of the slaves, and, on the contrary, Capt. Meigs distinctly understands that the Quartermaster is to pay the wages to the masters of the slaves at Key West as heretofore. It is not pretended that the Quartermaster has violated, or intends to violate, the contract of hire in any way. It must be entirely immaterial to the master whether the slaves work at the Tortugas, or whether they work at Fort Pickens; both the places are situated in the State of Florida; they are alike safe under the Government in both cases, and should the contract be broken by the public agents, the Precident will take care to see that due redress is afforded. I am not able to understand what there is wrong or censurable in this matter.

Some of the letters say that the masters of the slaves. the Legislature, whether he consented to or authorized the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central nor consented to the destruction of said bridges, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor of Baltimore, with the declaration that he had no authority in the premises—that he was a lover of law and order. the following allusion to the arrest of Mr. Spencer:
"The General takes this opportunity publicly, as he has done privately, to thank Lieutenants Fox and Shelley of the 8th Regiment for their coolness, prompt-

matter.

Some of the letters say that the masters of the slaves hired them as laborers at Fort Jefferson, and would not have consented, if asked, to their being sent or carried to Fort Pickens. This special point is not sustained by any proof. On the other hand, the contract was made years ago, and for years yet to come; and, trough it is assumed they were hired to labor at Key West, they were, nevertheless, actually found laboring at the Tortugas, without any objection on the part of the masters. atter. Some of the letters say that the masters of the slaves

of the masters.

It is not at all probable that the Government, when

of the masters.

It is not at all probable that the Government, when hiring men to work at its fortifications in one part of the State, stipulated that they should not be employed in another within the same State.

It is said in another letter that the transaction is is likely to be represented throughout the Southern States, as negro stealing; as a disregard by the Government officers of the rights of masters; as the commencement of a course of interference with Slavery, leading to its abolition; as the employment of slaves by the General Government in act, of hostility against the masters; As forcing negro slaves to make war on the walters; As forcing negro slaves to make war on the walters, &c., and if they should be placed under the fire of gons, without their consent, or the consent of their masters, it might be represented as inhuman.

These are very strained concerts. The papers show that the colored men went from the one post to the other voluntarily and cheerfully. They can in no case be exposed to fire, except from the citizens of the State of Florids, in an act of direct and unlawful war written examination, Spencer has been arrested and sent to Annapolis, where he will be properly dealt Another matter, to which the General desires to call Another matter, to which the General desires to call the attention of the troops, is this:

"Wishing to establish the most friendly relations between you and the neighborhood, the General invited all venders of supplies to visit our camp and replouish our somewhat scanty commissariat, but to his diegust and horror be finds well-authenticated evidence that a private in the 6th Regiment bus been poisoned by means of strychnine administered in food brought into the camp by one of these peddias. I am happy to be informed that the man is now out of danger. This act, of course, will render it necessive for me to cut off all purchages from unautherized, per-

sgainst the United States. Even their return of that five could not be an act of hostility against their meaters, unless those masters should be found voluntarily there in arms against not only their own slaves, but against the Government and the whole people of the United States—a crime which it is not to be supposed they will commit.

sons. Are our few insune enemies among the loyal men of Maryland prepared to wage war upon us in this manner? Do they know the terrible lesson of warfare they are teaching us? Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an agent with a sword into every leadered, armed with this terrible weapen. In view of the terrible consequences of this mode of warfare (if adopted by us from their teaching), with every sentiment of devotional prayer may we not exclaim: 'Father, forgive them; they know not what they do.' Certain it is that any other such attempt, reasonably authentivated as to the person committing it, will be followed by the swiftest, surest, and most condign punishment." Again, it is not to be presumed that the slaves will be compelled to become combatants at all, except in a case where military necessity would justify making any persons found in the fort become combatants. It is not easy to see that the negro slaves have my greater right than the free white persons to exemption from the chazards rendered necessary for the public safety in a time of civil war.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

NAVAL.

The United States in Constitution, Capt. Rogers, sailed last evening for Re rort, via Long Laland Sound, and passed through Hell Gare in charge of Mr. A L'arge Union meeting was held at Kungwood, Pres-ton Co. unty, on the 4th. Resolutions were adopted ex-Charles Lockwood, Hell Gate cilot. for delegate to Congress. Delegates were also ap-

A NOBLE SISTE'S.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by a young man in this city a few days since from his sister in Clymer, Advices from various of the western counties indicate Chatauqua County. We may add that the young mas, though holding a desirable situation, has, since reseiving the letter, enlisted, and given himself up to All necessary arrangements are being made for hold-ing the Convention in this city on Monday next. Four-

though holding a desirable situation, has, since receiving the letter, enlisted, and given himself up to the service of his country:

I have been very anxious to learn whether you have enlisted or not; I have had my doubts about it all the time. But, John, if you haven't already enlisted as a volunteer, if you don't go and join the ranks in the tervice of your country. I shall be ashamed of you as a brother as long as I live. It is not because I want to get rid of you, but because others have to give up their brothers to save their country from ruin; and why cannot I feel it my duty to give up mine also found because I feel it the duty of every man that is able to take up arms in defense of his home. Beside I feel that it is a holy cause, and one that ought to enlist in sympathy the heart of every man that is abley you owe your God and your country to enlist at once in defense of the flag and her rights. How can a single man sit still when so much help is needed? I feel sometimes if I was a man I would go and do the duty of two, and give those rebels a pretty warm reception. Here we are going to fight against each other. The very ones that promised to stand by their country, its interests, and its laws, are the very first to fire upon their own country's flag. If those are not traitors, and this treason, I should like to know what is. Shame upon them I what a record for the United States to give in history of years to come. And can you not add another strong arm, and willing heart to the ranks? I can only say, go, and help to preserve ma as the freest and happiest people God has ever LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. The following is an abstract of Gov. Magoffin's nessage. He says the semi-official announcement of a pacific policy of the Federal Government has been broken, and has involved the country in civil war, and, if not successfully resisted, will prove fatal to the liberty of the people. He charges the President with usurpation of power in creating a standing army, mad with sectional hate, to subjugate or exterminate ten or He says that seven States have established a Confederacy which seems to receive the cordial and undivided allegiance of their entire population, and thinks that North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas will soon join it, while Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, where public sentiment favors a like step, are considering the propriety of joining the Confederacy. He declares the you not add another strong arm, and whing heart on the ranks? I can only say, go, and help to preserve us as the freest and happiest people God has ever blessed./You belong to your country—go, and a sister's prayers and blessings go with you, and a mother's also, for she feels it as much as I do. American Union is dissolved, and war exists. He asks whether Kentucky shall continue with and assume her portion of the enormous war debt being incurred by the

METROPODITAN HOME GUARD. The Committee of the Metropolit in Home Guard met at the Astor House on Wednesday afternoon, Chauncey

subject, but refers it to the people.

As the Legislature was elected two years ago, he thinks they had better poss a law calling a Convention and the election of delagates. He regrets that his proposition to arm the State was not carried out by the

at the Astor House on Wednesday afternoon, Chauncey Shaffer, esq., presiding.

Capt. Lawrence Delancy reported that a company of 150 men had been organized in the Eleventh Ward, to cooperate with the Guard.

Mr. Fowler stated that a company of 290 men had been formed in Brooklyn, with a similar object.

Afcommittee of three were appointed to confer with the Union Defense Committee, in relation to the protection of the City.

The Committee on Uniforms reported that they had invited communications for contracts and samples of uniforms.

procure arms, but says he fears that from the refusal of other banks, the opportunities for obtaining large supplies, effective guns, and munitions of war, have been lost. He recommends the issue of \$1,000 bonds, to se-

invited communications for contracts and samples or uniforms.

It was announced that the organizations in the several Wards are nearly complete.

The following statement was read by the Chairman, and after being unanimously approved, received the signatures of the Committee of Twenty-five.

"Metropolitan Home Grand."

Insomuch as the proceedings of "The Palice Garden Home Guard." as published in the papers of Wednesday, contain many eromeous statements concerning this organization, the "anding committees of the Metropolitan Home Guard deem it their duty to make the following statement to the public, to wist On the "End day of Agril, the Hon. J. W. Edmonds, on behalf of "The Palace Garden Home Guards." requested this body to units with the latter association in a call for the meeting of Saturday, the 4th inst., at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of consolidating the various organizations of the city for home defense in one organization. complishment of a State Guard, and speaks of the cooperation of the Executives of Obio and Indiana for the preservation of amicable relations and trade, but thinks that an armed collision will prevail along the whole border unless effectual measures are taken to

prevent it. He says his proposition to the General Government to suspend hostilities till the meeting of Congress, met with no success, and asks that all party

feeling be extinguished, and that Kentucky maintain

consolidating the various organizations of the city for home defense in one organization.

The request was complied with, and the following call was published in the city papers, and the meeting was held, about 200 delegates from the different organizations being present, in chading a delegation from "The Palace Garden Home Guard, the latter delegation consisting in part of the Heu. J. W. Edmoods and F. A. Talimadge.

A Committee of ore from each Ward, and from the various home associations of this city, was appointed; Mr. Talimadge being one of that Committee, who after mature deliberation, reported the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, to wit:

The various organizations in this city, for home protection, by whatever name known, are requested to send two delegates from each association, to meet at the Cooper Institute, on Starday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of producing cost of action and union. The 1st Regiment of Milwaukee Volunteers was received to-day. Rufus King, Minister to Rome, has

day evening next, at 10 cloca, for the purpose of processing coefficient and union.

[Signed J J. W. Edmonds, F. A. Tallmadge, Committee of Home Guard, at Paicse Garden.

Thomas W. Johnson, Ivarsou W. Knepp, John Cochrane, Committee of Metropolitan Home Guard, at the Astor House.

It is for the public to say whether or not this meeting "resulted in no action."

It is for the public to say whether or not this meeting "resulted in no action."
Second—It is an error to suppose that "many" or any "of the associations there represented were military organizations, formed under and in compliance with the military laws of this State, and subject to being cuiled into service away from the city of New-York." We are ignorant of any such organization having been represented. Reguments of the Metropolitan Home Guard were there represented. We desire it to be clearly understood that this association requires men exempt from military duty as well as those not exempt, and that our first object is to maintain at all times a force in this city of 20,000 men, to coloperate with the civil nathorities in protecting the city; and, secondly, to discipline as thany volunteers as possible, as a "reserved corps," from which our regiments abroad that suffer depletion by the casualties of war may be recruited by those in our runks who are both able and witting the serve at a distance, thus enabling the city to send into the hidden and already disciplined, instead of raw recruits.

While we organize in conformity with the Militia Laws of this

vanie we organize in contormacy win the chimic laws of this state, we do not subject correleves to those laws except in the contingency already mentioned.

Consequently, no man in this organization is subject to service beyond the immediate vicinity of our operations against his will Would not the City of New-York spare 5,000 of the Home

Guard is such as energency?

As our number of enrolled men already exceeds 13,000, and is still increasing, we confidently expect to accomplish all the purposes of our organization, so long as our nation shall suffer the indistions of civil war.

Also figure, May 2, 1881.

From California.

FORT KEARRET, May 8th.

The Pony Express passed this point yesterday, at
4 p. m., and the following is the summary of latest
Culifornia intelligence brouget by it for the Associated

San Francisco, April 27th, 3:40 p. m. Press:

San Francisco, April 27th, 3:40 p. m.

The receipt of Eastern news to the 15th ult., advising the taking of Fort Sumter and the probably commencement of civil war, has had its effect upon our business community, causing all to observe the ulmost caution about new ventures. While it is believed California will suffer less from the effects of civil war than any other State, the apprehension of serious derangements here is seriously entertained.

The effect of the war news is most perceptible in embarrassing treasure movements. Last night a meeting of bankers was held to determine the best policy to be pursued about shipping treasure to New-York by the ocean steamers, but nothing definits was arranged.

The insurance agents refuse to insure treasure against the hazards of war. The exchange market, consequently, is unsettled, and some sight drafts on New-York were purchased at four per cent, to remit eastwardly by to-day's pony express.

Some of the New-York treasure shipped hence by the steamer of the lat of May will propably be transferred at Aspinwall to the British West India Mail line.

It is difficult to report at the present time what the

line.
It is difficult to report at the present time what the peculiar scattment of California is in regard to the war policy of the Administration. In San Francisco, although no public demonstrations have taken place, the general tone of conversation appears to be to sustain the President at all hazards in his efforts to preserve the Union.

The Local Large has rejected a hill calling for a figure of the content of the content of the calling for a figure f

the Union.

The Legislature has rejected a bill calling for a Congressional election for the 18th of May, the object of which was to elect two Members of Congress to take their sents in the extra session. The bill was defeated in the Assembly by the combined strength of the Breckinridge Democrats and the Republicans, evidently for the reason that they feared the Douglas Democrats would get the most advantage from the Union sentiment of the States, and elect their candidates if the election takes place so soon.

The arrival of Gen. Summer to assume the command of the Government forces on this coast is the subject of congratulation by many, although it is not believed that any suspicions of the loyalty of the Calzed States officers were entertained. Gen. Johnston, however, resigned some weeks ago, and it is commanly expected that he is about to depart for the east, and join the army of the Confederate States.

The Catholic School bill has been defauted in the Legislature by a large vote.

The Catholic School bill has been driedled in the legislature by a large vote.

It is understood that Senator McDongal will depart or Washington on the 20th of May, and Senator Latham on the 1st of June.

G. n. Lane has gone to Oregon.

Arrived 24th, sings Memnou, Namila; Bald Esgle, He & Kong, and kide of France, Sysuey, N. S. W. Sailed 24th, Jack Ogia, Apparaise; schr. Ids, Amoor River: 18th, ship Lette, Heng Copp.

Valuation is cont. In a state of the 20th, for Pasten, cargo of 120,000 sacks of barley, 500 do, wheat, 3 yea sack per ore, 3,000 bales weed, and 1,000 hides. Corper ore timed to become an important time of Califf rais experiently of the harbor, without employing a steemer Spren run on Mile Rock, sustaining such demands as to a the discharging of her carge, and going into fay dock.

The sais Revame is under charter for by addition for America and the sais th

Louisville, We'maday, May 8, 1861.

In Memphia, the block corner of Front row and Court street was burned to day. Loss, \$80,000.